植物分类学报 25 (2): 125—131 (1987) Acta Phytotaxonomica Sinica

梾木属的一新亚属──华茱萸亚属

向 秋 云 (中国科学院植物研究所,北京)

关键词 梾木属;华茱萸亚属

梾木属 Cornus L. 最初由林奈 (1753) 所建立,当时只包括 5 个种 (C. mas, C. suecica, C. canadensis, C. sanguinea, C. florida)。 到 Wangerin (1910) 发表山茱萸科专 著时,梾木属已增加至50种,并将它分成7个亚属(包括2个组、4个亚组)。一属中类型 之多,正如 Nakai (1909) 所说,实为有花植物中所罕见。因此,有些作者就把某些特殊 类型提升为属, 有些作者又把它们降为梾木属的亚属或组。 如此不同的分类处理和对 梾木属的模式标定各家又持有不同意见,使得本属或本属细分后的属名之混乱也为被子 植物中所罕见。对名称问题, Ferguson (1966_b) 已有专文讨论,不再详述。自本世纪初, Nakai (1909) 将日本的梾木属细分成 4 个属一文和 Wangerin (1910) 持广义概念的梾 木属专著几平同时发表以来,使得本属的分类出现两种不同观点。一般来说,支持 Wangerin 的广义观点者居多。但 Hutchinson (1942) 主要根据花序特征将梾木属细分成 6 个 属。他的文章发表后,细分观点又重新得到一些作者的赞成。 如 Pojarkova (1950a, b): Hara (1948, 1979); 方文培 (1953); Hutchinson (1968); 胡文光 (1981, 1984); 薛祥 骥等(1984)。然而细分观点并没有得到其它有关学科研究者的支持。如 Dermen (1932) 对细胞学的研究, Wilkinson (1944) 对花解剖的研究, 尤其 Li & Chao (1954) 对木材 解剖的研究以及 Ferguson (1977, 1978) 对花粉的研究等等,都明确指出,没有必要将该 属分成若干属。本文作者在仔细研究细分派的观点后,发现他们大都根据外部特征将不 同类型提升成属而已。当然,只对某些类群作些等级上的改变,而未作系统位置的移动, 其意义不大。作者正在从事梾木属的系统研究,但在未完成之前,基本上暂从 Ferguson (1966_b) 的观点。可是考虑到非洲梾木亚属 subgen. Afrocrania (Harms) Wangerin 的花 为雌雄异株,以及花粉特征与广义梾木属不同(Ferguson 1977),而且孤立地分布于热带 非洲东部高山上,完全与该属的其它成员相隔离,因而同意将其独立成属外,暂将梾木属 分成8个亚属,其中增加一个新组合和一新亚属。 华茱萸亚属 subgen. Sinocornus Q. Y. Xiang, 仅有华茱萸 C. chinensis Wangerin 一种, 因本新亚属花序由腋芽发育而成, 完全 不同于由顶芽发育而成的其它亚属。前者分枝方式为单轴型,后者为合轴型,即使草茱萸 亚属 subgen. Arctocrania, 其根状茎也为合轴型,这两种分枝方式在系统关系上具有不同 的意义 (Stebbins 1950; 谢列勃辽柯夫 1952)。 虽然花序顶生或腋生这一特征较为明显, 但却均被其它学者所忽略。可能由于本亚属仅华茱萸一种,分布局限于我国,不为大家熟

本工作承汤彦承老师指导、张泰莉同志绘图,谨此感谢。

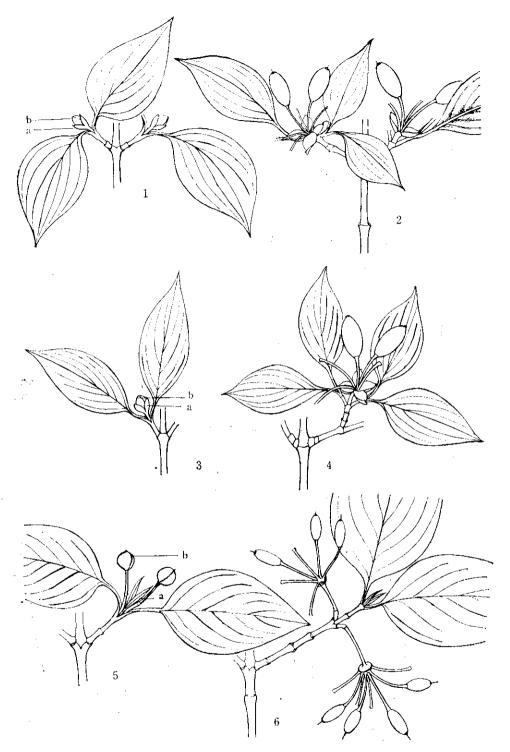


图 1 三种山茱萸花序着生部位的比较 1-2 山茱萸; 3-4 樱桃山茱萸; 5-6 华茱萸。 a 示叶芽; b 示花芽; 2.4.6.示果枝。

Fig. 1. Comparison of insertion position of inflorescences in three species of Cornus, 1-2. C. officinalis (Subgen. Cornus); 3-4. C. mas L. (Subgen. Cornus); 5-6. C. chinensis (Subgen. Sinocornus).

a, Leaf bud; b, Flower bud; 2, 4, 6, Fruit branches.

悉之故。现绘出各亚属的模式种或代表种的花序生长部位示意图,以资说明。对于四照花亚属,在一般的文献中均采用 Cornus subgen. Benthamia (C. B. Clarke) Schneider 一名,经作者考证, subgen. Syncarpea Nakai 与 subgen. Benthamia (C. B. Clarke) Schneider 虽同年发表,但前者发表于 3 月,后者发表于 8 月,按国际植物命名法规,理应采用 Nakai 的 Syncarpea 为该亚属名称,故作者在本文中作一新组合。

梾木属 Cornus L. Sp. Pl. 1: 117, 1753; Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 1754, (LT: C. mas L.).

1. 梾木亚属(图 2:2) Cornus subg. I Kraniopsis Raf., Alsograph. Am. 58, 1838. (LT: Cornus paniculata L'Héritier = C. racemosa Lamark)——Swida¹⁾ Opiz in Berchrold



图 2 1.北美灯台树小枝示顶生果序; 2.血红梾木小枝示顶生花序; 3.北美四照花小枝示顶生果序。 Fig. 2 1. Cornus alternifolia L. f. (Subgen. Mesomora). a branch, showing the terminal fructiferous inflorescence. 2.C. sanguinea L. (Subgen. Kraniopsis). a branch, showing the terminal inflorescence. 3. C. florida L. (Subgen. Cynoxylon). a branch, showing the terminal fructiferous inflorescence.

¹⁾ 各亚属的异名甚多,作者仅列举有关中国文献中出现者,若需详尽了解,可参阅 Ferguson (1966b)—文。 The synonyms of each subgenus cited here are relevant to Chinese flora only. For additional ones see Ferguson (1966b).

- & Opiz Oekon-tech. Fl. Böhmens 2: 174-180, 1838.
- 2. 灯台树亚属(图 2:1) Cornus subg. II Mesomora Raf., Alsograph. Am. 58, 1838. (T: C. alternifolia L. f.)—— Cornus sect. Macrocarpium subsect. Bothrocaryum Koehne, Gartenflora 45: 285, 1896. —— Bothrocaryum (Koehne) Pojark. in Notul. Syst. Inst. Bot. Nom. Kom. Acad. Sci. URSS 12: 169, 1950.
- 3. 山茱萸亚属(图 1:1, 2, 3, 4) Cornus subg. III Cornus —— Cornus sect. Macrocarpium Spach in Hist. Nat. Veg. Phan. 8: 101, 1839.—— Macrocarpium (Spach) Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 23: 38, 1909.
- 4. 华茱萸亚属(图 1:5, 6) Cornus subg. IV Sinocornus Q. Y. Xiang, subgen. nov.

Subgenus novum subgen. Corno inflorescentia praecoci umbellata basi bracteis 4 herbaceis suffulta proxime affine, sed a congeneris inflorescentia axillari deversum.

Species unica, C. chinensis Wangerin, Prov. Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangdong, Gansu, Hubei, Henan Sinae incola.

Typus species subgeneris: Cornus chinensis Wangerin

本亚属先叶开花,花序伞形,并具 4 枚草质总苞片等特征与 subgen. Cornus 十分相近,但其花序腋生,与其它亚属均不同。

本亚属仅一种,亚属模式 C. chinensis Wangerin 分布于中国的四川、贵州、广东、湖北、甘肃、河南。

- 5. 盘花梾木亚属(图 3:3) Cornus subg. V Discocrania (Harms) Wanger. in Engler, Pflanzenreich IV, 229 (Heft 4): 84, 1910.(LT: C. disciflora Mocino & Sessé ex De Candolle.).——Cornus sect. Discocrania Harms in Engler et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III. 8: 267, 1898.
- 6. 北美四照花亚属(图 2:3) *Cornus* subg. VI *Cynoxylon* (Raf.) Raf., Alsograph. Am. 59, 1838. (T: *C. florida* L.). ——*Cornus* sect. *Cynoxylon* Raf., Med. Fl. 132, 1828. *Cynoxylon* (Raf.) Small, Fl. SE. U. S. 854, 1903.
- 7. 四照花亚属(图 3:1) Cornus subg. VII Syncarpea (Nakai) Q. Y. Xiang, comb. nov. (LT: C. capitata Wall.). ——Benthamia Lindl. in Bot. Reg. 19: tab. 1579, 1833, not Benthamia Richard in Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris 4: 37, 1828. ——Cornus sect. Cephalocrania Hance in Journ. Linn. Soc. 13: 105, 1873, nom. tent. ——Cornus sect. Benthamia C. B. Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 2: 745, 1879. ——Benthamia subgen. Syncarpea Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 23: 41, 1909, March. ——Cornus subgen. Benthamia (C. B. Clarke) Schneider, Illus. Handb. Laubholz. 2: 454, 1909, August. ——Dendrobenthamia Hutch. in Ann. Bot. N. S. VI (21): 92, 1942. ——Benthamiaidia sect. Cephalocrania (Hance) Hara in Journ. Arn. Arb. 29: 114. 1948.
- 8. 草茱萸亚属(图 3:2) **Cornus** subg. VIII **Arctocrania** Endl. ex Reichenbach, Repert. Herb. 143, 1841. (T: C. canadensis L.). ——Chamaepericlymenum Hill, Brit. Herb. 331, 1756.



生花序; c, d. 去年和前年枯死花枝残存基部。 3.盘花梾木花枝,示顶生花序(仿 Wangerin)。 Fig. 3 1.Cornus capitata Wall. (Subgen. Syncarpea). a branch, showing the terminal inflorescence. 2. C. suecica L. (Subgen. Arctocrania). a showing the rhizome developing sympodially. b. The current year's flowering stem developed from lateral bud. c. wilted flowering stem base left from last year. d. wilted flowering stem base left from the year before last year. 3. C. disciflora Moc. et Sessé (Subgen. Discocrania). a branch, showing the terminal inflorescence. (from Wangerin).

作者在研究梾木属过程中,见到祝正银最近(1984)发表与狭义的梾木属 Swida 近缘的一新属,阴茎属 Yinquania Z. Y. Zhu,本属除模式种阴茎 Y. muchuanensis Z. Y. Zhu 外,他还将长圆叶梾木 Cornus oblonga Wall. 并入此属。 Wangerin 在 1910 年在山茱萸科专著中曾提到长圆叶梾木具有较多的独特性状,易与近缘种相区别,但只将其成立一个亚组。祝正银将此类群作一个独立属,其主要依据是花粉特征。 但他只做了两个种Cornus controversa Hemsl. 和 Yinquania muchuanensis Z. Y. Zhu. 的花粉,也未参阅Ferguson (1977, 1978) 两篇文章。 Ferguson 在其文中已明确指出广义梾木属(不包括

非洲梾木属 Afrocrania (Harms) Hutch.) 的花粉,在各类型间只是大小之别,而无本质的差异,均属同一类型。作者从广义梾木属概念出发,认为此类群不宜成立一个亚属,即使采取细分立场,也不宜成立一个属。 至于给予何种等级为宜,待作者全面研究后再作评述。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 方文培,1953;四照花属的研究,植物分类学报 2(2):89--114。
- [2] 胡文光、宋滋圃,1981: 山茱萸科,方文培主编,四川植物志,第一卷,320-374。
- [3] 胡文光, 1984; 中国山茱萸科的新分类群, 植物研究 4(3); 101-112。
- [4] 祝正银, 1984: 阴荃属——中国山茱萸科植物一新属, 植物研究 4(4): 121-128。
- [5] 薛祥骥等,1984: 山茱萸属应予重新确认,植物分类学报 22(6): 461-465。
- [6] 谢列勃辽柯夫 1952: 朱徽译: 高等植物营养器官形态学,高等教育出版社出版,1956。
- [7] Chopra, R. N. & H. Kaur., 1965: Some Aspects of the Embryology of Cornus. Physomorphology 15: 353-
- [8] Dermen, H., 1932: Cytological Studies of Cornus. Journ. Arn. Arb. 13: 401-417.
- [9] Farr, E. R., Leussink, J. A. & Stafleu, F. A. (ed.), 1979: Index Nominum Genericorum (Plantarum).
 Vol. 1-3. Bohn, Scheltema & Holkema, Utrecht, dr. W. Junk b. v., Publishers, The Hague.
- [10] Ferguson, L. K., 1966a: The Cornaceae in the Southeastern United States. Journ. Arn. Arb. 47: 106-116.
- [11] -----, 1966b: Notes of the Nomenclature of Cornus. Journ. Arn. Arb. 47: 100-105.
- [12] , 1977: Cornaceae Dum. World Pollen and Spore Flora 6: 1-34.
- [13] ———, 1978: Some Aspects of the Pollen Morphology and Its Taxonomic Significance in Cornaceae s. I. Proc. IV. Int. Palynol. Conf., Lucknow (1976—77) 1: 240—249.
- [14] Hara, H., 1948: The Nomenclature of the Flowering Dogwood and Its Allies. Journ. Arn. Arb. 29: 111-115.
- of Nepal. Vol. 2, 193-194, Fletcher & Son 1td. Norwich.
- [16] Hutchinson, J., 1942: Neglected Generic Characters in the Family Cornaceae. Ann. Bot. N. S. 6: 83-93.
- [17] ______, 1968: The Genera of Flowering Plants. Vol. 2, 41-48, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- [18] Li, Hui-Lin & Chuan-Ying Chao, 1954: Comparative Anatomy of the Woods of the Cornaceae and Allies.

 Ouars. Journ. Taiwan Mus. 7(1-2): 119-136.
- [19] Nakai, J., 1909: Cornaceae in Japan. Bot. Mag. Tokyo 23: 35-45.
- [20] Pojatkova, A., 1950a: De Systemate Generis Linneani Cornus L. Notul. Syst. Inst. Bot. Nom. Kom. Acad. Sci. URSS 12: 165-180.
- [21] ——, 1950b: De Sectione Benthamia (Lindl.) Nakai Generis Cynoxylon Raf. Notul. Syst. Inst. Bot. Nom. Kom. Acad. Sci. URSS 12: 181—195.
- [22] Stebbins, G. L., 1950: Variation and Evolution in Plants. Columbia University Press, New York. 复旦大学遗传学研究所译植物的变异和进化。上海科技出版社出版,1963。
- [23] Wilkinson, A. M., 1944: Floral Anatomy of Some Species of Cornus. Bull. Torrey. Bos. Club 71(3): 276-

A NEGLECTED CHARACTER OF CORNUS L. S. L. WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO A NEW SUBGENUS—SINOCORNUS Q. Y. XIANG

XIANG QIU-YUN

(Botanical Institute, Academia Sinica, Beijing)

Abstract Cornus L. s. 1. is a large polytypic genus. The classificantion of which has been so different that some authors recognize several separate genera, while others treat them as either subgenera or sections. New evidence from many disciplines such as palynology, cytology, wood anatomy and embryology supports the view that the genus should remain in the broad sense. I basically agree with the treatment by Ferguson (1966_b) before my finishing a comprehensive study on Cornus L. s. 1. except for supporting the separation of subgenus Afrocrania as an independent genus. A new subgenus Sinocornus Q. Y. Xiang, containing one species, C. chinensis Wangerin, is established here on account of its inflorescence axillary and different from the other members of the genus which all have terminal inflorescences only. The inflorescence developed from a terminal bud implicates the sympodial nature of axis of stem and the one from an axillary bud the monopodial one. It is reasonable to regard the character as of subgeneric value. Also a new combination, Cornus subgen. Syncarpea (Nakai) O. Y. Xiang, is proposed here as a substitute for Cornus subgen. Benthamia (C. B. Clarke) Schneider used for a long time. Because the valid publication of the former name subgen. Syncarpea Nakai is earlier than the latter one. The types of inflorescences of 8 subgenera represented by type or selected species are illustrated.

Key words Cornus; subgen. Sinocornus Q. Q. Y. Xiang; subgen. Syncarpea (Nakai) Q. Y. Xiang;